

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
dead adj1 sea adj1 salt	64

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

Search History

DATE: Friday, March 03, 2006 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
<i>DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L9</u>	dead adj1 sea adj1 salt	64	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L5 and 424/401.ccls.	22	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 5 and 424/401.ccls.	4793	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and (dead adj1 sea)	0	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	bht same bha same methylparaben	56	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L2 and 424/401.ccls.	6	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	(thickner or thickener) same algin\$ same gum same lotion same methylparaben	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(thickner or thickener) same algin\$ same gum same lotion	78	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(thickner or thickener) same algin\$ same gum	1797	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[First Hit](#) [Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

Generate Collection

Print

L9: Entry 42 of 64

File: JPAB

Apr 23, 1996

PUB-NO: JP408104607A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 08104607 A
TITLE: COSMETIC

PUBN-DATE: April 23, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

HASUNUMA, KYOTARO

HANAOKA, SHUSUKE

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

HASUNUMA KYOTARO

HANAOKA SHUSUKE

APPL-NO: JP06278230

APPL-DATE: October 5, 1994

INT-CL (IPC): [A61 K 7/00](#); [A61 K 7/48](#)

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain a cosmetic capable of preventing the aging of the skin, making the skin beautiful, improving the texture, color, gloss, etc., of the skin and further protecting the skin from microorganisms.

CONSTITUTION: This cosmetic is obtained by compounding a cosmetic with the sea water obtained from the Dead Sea or the salt obtained from the water. The composition of the salt is: MgCl₂, 30.0-34.0%; KCl, 22.0-28.0%; NaCl, 12.0-18.0%; CaCl₂, 0.3-0.7%; and H₂O, 26.0-30.0%. The sea water and salt can exhibit the effect of beautifying the corneous layer of the skin, stimulating the skin function and keeping the skin in healthy conditions by recovering or improving the functions characteristic to the skin. When applied to the aged skin, they can exhibit especially remarkable effect. The compounding ratio to a cosmetic is 0.1-20wt.% in the case of the sea water and 0.02-10wt.%, preferably 0.1-5% in the case of the salt. Further, in the case of a packing agent which is applied for a certain period of time and then removed, a bathing agent which is dissolved in a large amount of hot water for bathing, etc., either of the sea water or the salt is used in the ratio of 10-99wt.%.

COPYRIGHT: (C) 1996, JPO

[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

Generate Collection

Print

L9: Entry 60 of 64

File: DWPI

May 7, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-272719

DERWENT-WEEK: 199628

COPYRIGHT 2006 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Compsn for bathing - comprises Dead Sea water salts to give skin moistened, soft, elastic and healthy feel

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: HANAOKA H (HANAI), HASUNUMA K (HASUI)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994JP-0285784 (October 13, 1994)

Search Selected

Search ALL

Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
<input type="checkbox"/> JP 08113530 A	May 7, 1996		005	A61K007/50

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 08113530A	October 13, 1994	1994JP-0285784	

INT-CL (IPC): [A61 K 7/00](#); [A61 K 7/50](#); [A61 K 33/14](#)

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 08113530A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Compsn. for bathing comprises sea water or salts of Dead Sea.

ADVANTAGE - The comps. provides fair skin with a moistened, soft, elastic and healthy feel.

Salt of sea water of Dead Sea comprising 30.0-34.0% MgCl₂, 22.0-28.0% KCl, 12.0-18.0% NaCl, 0.3-0.7% CaCl₂ and 26.0-30.0% H₂O is mixed with conventional agents used for a comps. for bathing to give the comps.

In an example, 30g of a comps. for bathing contg. 10-50% Dead Sea salt was dissolved in 200 l warm water for bathing and tested by 20 volunteers. 15-90/20 volunteers recognised improvement for the treatment of coarse skin and 14-18/20 recognised moistened feeling.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 08113530A

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: D21

CPI-CODES: D08-B09A;

[Previous Doc](#)

[Next Doc](#)

[Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

Generate Collection

Print

L4: Entry 4 of 6

File: USPT

Nov 25, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5691172 A

TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing as colorant at least one 5-methoxy-8-methyl-2-phenyl-7H-1-benzopyran-7-one derivative

Brief Summary Text (60):

When the compositions are presented in the form of thickened lotions or gels, they contain thickeners in the presence or absence of solvents. The thickeners which can be used may be sodium alginate, gum arabic or xanthan gum, or cellulosic derivatives such as methylcellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose or carboxymethylcellulose. The lotions may also be thickened by mixing polyethylene glycol and polyethylene glycol stearate or distearate or by means of a mixture of phosphate and amide. The concentration of thickener may vary from 0.5 to 30% by weight, advantageously from 0.5 to 15% by weight and preferably from 0.5 to 5%. The pH of the lotions varies essentially between 3 and 9 and preferably between 4.5 and 7.5.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):424/401[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

End of Result Set



Generate Collection

Print

L8: Entry 22 of 22

File: USPT

Feb 18, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5603940 A

TITLE: Oil-in-water emulsion which may be used for obtaining a cream

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):

EXAMPLE 1: Emulsifying agents Methylglucose sesquistearate 3% (GRILLOCOSE PS) Sucrose palmitostearate (CRODESTA F160) 6% (73% monoester, 27% di-triester) Oily phase Vaseline oil 20% Isopropyl myristate 25% Additives Antioxidants (BHT and BHA) 0.5% Preserving agents (methyl para- 0.1% hydroxybenzoate and imidazolidinyl urea) Co-emulsifying agent (cetyl alcohol) 1% Water qs 100% EXAMPLE 2: Nourishing cream Emulsifying agents Methylglucose sesquistearate 3.5% (GRILLOCOSE PS) Sucrose stearate (CRODESTA F110) 1.5% (52% monoester, 48% di-triester) Oily Phase Sunflower oil 15% Jojoba oil 4% Additives Lanolin alcohol 3% Xanthan gum 0.2% Antioxidants (BHT and BHA) 0.7% Preserving agents (methylparaben 0.2% and imidazolidinyl urea) Co-emulsifying agent (behenyl alcohol) 2% Water qs 100% EXAMPLE 3: Emulsifying agents Glucose palmitate (described in French 3% Patent Application No. 92-03811 Sucrose palmitostearate (CRODESTA F70) 7% (39% monoester, 61% di-triester Oily phase Perhydrosqualene 5% Isostearyl isostearate 13% Additives Glycerol 3% Antioxidants (BHT and BHA) 0.6% Preserving agents (methylparaben 0.15% and imidazolidinyl urea) Water qs 100% The emulsion obtained is white and shiny and is used to protect the skin as in Example 1, while at the same time being less greasy. EXAMPLE 4: Emulsifying agents Ethylglucose palmitate (BIOSURF 16) 6% Sucrose monolaurate (CRODESTA SL 40) 4% Oily phase Polydimethylsiloxane (ABIL 10 sold by 2% the company Goldschmidt) Polycetylmethylsiloxane (ABIL WAX 2% 9801 sold by the company Goldschmidt) Emollient (pure sellin liquid sold by 2% the company Dragoco) Additives Antioxidants (BHT and BHA) 0.55% Preserving agents (methyl para- 0.05% hydroxybenzoate and imidazolidinyl urea) Water qs 100% Example 4 gives a white and shiny emulsion which is intended for the care of normal skin-types.

Current US Original Classification (1):

424/401

[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

L8: Entry 21 of 22

File: USPT

Nov 25, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5690918 A

TITLE: Solvent-based non-drying lipstick

Brief Summary Text (57):

Any of the other aesthetic or functional ingredients normally used in lipcare products may also be included in the compositions of this invention. Examples of such additional ingredients include, for example, preservatives, anti-oxidants, and the like. The amounts of such other additives may be freely chosen so long as the amounts can achieve the desired function without impairing the overall properties and moisturizing characteristics of the inventive compositions. Examples of preservatives and antioxidants useful in this invention include the parabens, such as isopropylparaben, isobutylparaben, butylparaben, propylparaben and methylparaben; tocopherol, TBHQ, BHA and BHT. Usually, antioxidants and preservatives may be incorporated in amounts generally within the range of 0.2 to 1.0% by weight, preferably 0.3 to 0.8% by weight of the total composition.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):424/401[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

Generate Collection

Print

L8: Entry 20 of 22

File: USPT

May 5, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5747011 A

TITLE: Sunscreen with disappearing color indicator

Detailed Description Text (39):

An antioxidant is a natural or synthetic substance added to the sunscreen to protect from or delay its deterioration due to the action of oxygen in the air (oxidation). Anti-oxidants prevent oxidative deterioration which may lead to the generation of rancidity and nonenzymatic browning reaction products. Typical suitable antioxidants include propyl, octyl and dodecyl esters of gallic acid, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) (usually as a mixture of ortho and meta isomers), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), nordihydroguaiaretic acid, vitamin E, vitamin E acetate, vitamin C and alkylated parabens such as methylparaben and propylparaben. One or more antioxidants can optionally be included in the sunscreen composition in an amount ranging from about 0.001 to about 5 weight percent, preferably about 0.05 to about 2 percent.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):424/401[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#) [Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

Generate Collection

Print

L9: Entry 38 of 64

File: USPT

Jul 24, 1990

US-PAT-NO: 4943432

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4943432 A

TITLE: Salt mixture for the treatment of psoriasis

DATE-ISSUED: July 24, 1990

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Biener; Hans F.	8000 Munich 71			DE

US-CL-CURRENT: [424/647](#); [424/648](#), [514/863](#)

CLAIMS:

What I claim is:

1. A composition for the treatment of psoriasis by application to the skin, said composition prepared by forming a mixture of salt components such that the salt components are present in the mixture in the following proportions, expressed as grams/kilogram of salt mixture in the ionic state:

Cations (g./kg salt mixture)			
Anions (g./kg salt mixture)			
magnesium			
	55 to 108	chloride	340 to 550
sodium	51 to 126	bromide	1.5 to 15
calcium	19 to 36	sulfate	1.1 to 9
potassium			
	10 to 21	borate	0.4 to 3
strontium			
	0.2 to 2.0	silicate	0.1 to 2.9
iron	0.18 to 1.9	fluoride	0.1 to 2.2
aluminum	0.006 to 1.2	iodide	0.1 to 2.0
zinc	0.02 to 0.8	carbonate	0.01 to 1.0
lithium	0.004 to 0.7	hydrogen	0.01 to 1.0
		carbonate	

said composition further characterized as being essentially free of organic impurities.

2. A solution for the treatment of psoriasis by application to the skin, said

solution prepared by dissolving the composition of claim 1 in water, said solution further characterized as being essentially free of organic impurities and having a solids concentration within the range of about 0.1 to about 34% by weight.

3. The solution of claim 2 wherein the solids concentration is within the range of about 0.5 to about 26% by weight.

4. The solution of claim 2 wherein the solids concentration of the solution is within the range of about 0.1 to about 26% by weight.

5. The solution of claim 4 wherein the solids concentration is within the range of about 7 to about 26% by weight.

6. A gel comprising the solution of claim 2 mixed with a sufficient amount of a natural or synthetic gum or colloid additive.

7. The gel of claim 6 wherein said additive is a cellulose ether or ester present at a level of about 1 to 2% by weight.

8. A composition for the treatment of psoriasis by application to the skin, said composition prepared by forming a mixture comprising the following components in the following approximate proportions:

659	parts by wt.	
		Magnesium chlorid (MgCl.sub.2.6H.sub.2 O)
213	"	Sodium chloride (NaCl)
198	"	Calcium chloride (CaCl.sub.2.2H.sub.2 O)
27	"	Potassium chloride (KCl)
12	"	Sodium bromide (NaBr)
5.4	"	Magnesium sulphate (MgSO.sub.4)
1.5	"	Strontium chloride (SrCl.sub.2.6H.sub.2 O)
0.4	"	Sodium hydrogencarbonate (NaHCO.sub.3)
0.244	"	Aluminum sulfate (Al.sub.2 SO.sub.4.18H.sub.2 O)
0.227	"	Sodium tetraborate (Na.sub.2 B.sub.4 O.sub.7.10H.sub.2 O)
0.190	"	Lithium chloride (LiCl)
0.105	"	Iron sulfate (FeSO.sub.4)
0.094	"	Sodium fluoride (NaF)
0.087	"	Sodium metasilicate (Na.sub.2 SiO.sub.3)
0.042	"	Potassium iodide (KI)
0.040	"	Sodium carbonate (Na.sub.2 CO.sub.3)
0.018	"	Zinc chloride (ZnCl.sub.2),

said composition further characterized as being essentially free of organic impurities.

9. A solution for the treatment of psoriasis by application to the skin, said solution prepared by dissolving the composition of claim 8 in water, said solution further characterized as being essentially free of organic impurities and having a solids concentration within the range of about 0.1 to about 34% by weight.

10. A method for treating psoriasis comprising contacting the affected skin areas with the solution of claim 9.

11. A method for treating psoriasis comprising contacting the affected skin areas with an aqueous solution of the composition of claim 1.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the solid content of said solution is within the range of from about 0.5 to about 26% by weight.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the affected skin areas are simultaneously exposed to ultraviolet radiation during at least a portion of said period of contact.

14. A method for treating psoriasis comprising contacting the affected skin areas with the solution of claim 4.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein the affected skin areas are simultaneously exposed to ultraviolet radiation during at least a portion of said period of contact.

16. A method for treating psoriasis comprising contacting the affected skin areas with the gel of claim 6.

[Previous Doc](#)

[Next Doc](#)

[Go to Doc#](#)